TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Fenian Attempt on Prince Alfred's Life.

His Royal Highness Sails from Australia.

North Germany to Resume a Peace Footing.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

AUSTRALIA.

The Attempt on Prince Alfred's Life-The As-LONDON, April 25, 1868.

Further particulars of the attempted assassination of Prince Aifred have been received. The culprit was an Irishman, named Farrell, who is known to be onnected with the Fenian organization.

Farrell shot the Prince in the back on the 12th of March at Sydney, Australia.

The ball was not extracted from the wound until two days afterward. The wound is dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well—beyond even the hopes of his physician. His recovery will necessafily be slow.

According to the advice of his medical attendants,

ENGLAND.

Effect of the Australian Assassination News

London, April 25—Evening.
The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred by the Fenian Parrell has produced the most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other The press teems with denunciations of the assassin, and among the people, with whom the Prince was a great favorite, the crime forms the great topic of

The Fenian Murder Trials-Testimony for the Defence-Reply of the Crown.

LONDON, April 25-Evening.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners was resumed at the Old Balley to-day. The case for the defence was opened and the evidence taken.

The less than four witnesses swore that the prisoner Barrett was in Glasgow on the 13th of December Barrett was in Glasgow

the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion arred, and though subjected to the most rigid

oross-examination their testimony was completely finalsken.

Many other witnesses were examined by the de-fence, when the case was rested.

The Attorney General summed up the case for the

cotton. He urged that the proof against all the pers was established beyond a doubt. He was celled to admit, however, that there were serious bubts about the complicity of Timothy Desmonds. ridiculed the attempt to prove an alibi in his case, and said that all the efforts in that direction had been strongly outweighed by other direct proof.

After the speech of the Attorney General the court
adjourned till Monday.

The Hudson Bay Company-Mr. Gladstone's

LONDON, April 25, 1868.

Lord Kimberly has been appointed Governor (†) of

the Hudson Bay Company.

Yr. William E. Gladstone, M. P., publishes a card in the morning papers to-day denying in a lump a

SPAIN.

The New Cabinet Completed.

MADRID, April 25, 1803.
The Spanish Cabinet is now completed, Martin
Belda having been reappointed Minister of the Ma-José Concha has received the appointment of Mar-

shal of the Camp. d to-day that the policy of the Brava

net will be identical with that pursued by the former Prime Minister, Narvaez.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck's War Power Curtailed-The BERLIN, April 25, 1868.

Count Bismarck says officially that the loss of the bill relative to the federal debt, which was with-drawn from Parliament on account of a disposition on the part of the liberal members to amend, will put an end to the building of ships and fortifications at once. at once.

The reduction of the Prussian army to a peace footing will begin on the 1st of May.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Yates Agrees to Reform.

Sr. Louis, April 25, 1868. Senator Yates has written a letter, addressed to the tantial truth the criticisms passed upon him by substantial truth the criticisms passed upon him by the press of that State. He claims that their state-ments are exaggerated, and apologizes for his bad conduct, without reserve or defence. He declines positively to resign; but promises to reform at once and do his duty hereafter, free from the besetting sin which has dragged him down.

MISSOURI.

Alleged Whiskey Frauds in St. Louis-Burial

St. Louis, April 25, 1868. The United States Grand Jury yesterday found bills against several members of the whiskey ring. No names have yet been made public, but it is understood that several prominent citizens and one or two iames have yet been mane public tood that several prominent cittzens and one or two covernment officials are involved. Bishop Hororks was buried yesterday. Bishops whitehouse, of Illinois, Lee, of lowa, Vall, of Kan-sas, and a number of clergymen from abroad were

Whitchouse, of Illinois, Lee, of lowa, Vall, of Kansas, and a number of clergymen from abroad were present.

A fire broke out afresh yesterday in the ruins of the conflagration of Thursday morning. The following is the insurance list:—Blow, Curd & Co., Corn Exchange, of New York, \$50,000; Home, of New Haven, \$50,000; Buckeye Mutual, of Chicinnati, \$20,000; Eureka, of Cincinnati, \$50,000; Queen, of Liverpool and London, \$50,000; Security, of New York, \$50,000; Firemen's, of New York, \$50,000; Boatmen's Fire and Marine, of Cincinnati, \$50,000; Putnam, of Hartford, \$50,000; North British and Mercantile, of New York, \$30,000; Picemen's, of New York, \$50,000; Phomaix, of St. Louis, \$2,500; Howard, of New York, \$5,500; Phomaix, of Brooklyn, \$50,000; North America, of Hartford, \$50,000; Hartford Fire Insurance Company, \$50,000; Æina, of Hirtford, \$50,000; Merchants', of Cincinnati, \$50,000; North America, of Philadelphia, \$50,000; in the St. Louis Insurance Company for \$10,000; in the Pacific, \$10,000; in the Lumbermen's, \$6,000; in the Boatmen's, \$6,000; in the St. Louis Statuna, \$50,000. Total, \$50,000. Total, \$60,000. Jesse Arnold & Co. state their loss at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. They are insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, for \$6,000; in the Marine, of St. Louis, for \$6,000; in the International, of New York, for \$6,000; in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, for \$8,000. Total, \$20,000.

The Central Christian Adecounte, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, states that while in 1892 thore were but \$2 ministers and \$2,41 members of that Churcu in Missouri, there are now about 200 ministers and \$2,000 members, being an increase of about \$4,000 a year.

The Baptist Union for Church Extension publishes its report for the year 1867, from which in seems

about 4,003 a year.

The Baptist Union for Church Extension publishes the report for the year 1897, from which it seems that during that time five church buildings have been finished, creeked or purchased, two new churches organized, one new mission school established, and all churches strengthened by accessorablished, and all churches strengthened by accessorables. established, and an engraper special or of accessions to their numbers. \$15,197 have been collected and \$15,590 expended. Outstanding habities of the Union at the time of the report, \$25,517. Since the report was prepared some additional donations have been received and others promised, and the committee hope soon to report themselves out of debt. MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Negrete's Strength Increasing-Arbitrary Ar-rests to Cease-The Constitution to Be Observed by Magistrates.

The Spanish steamer Marsella has arrived from Vera Cruz Monday, 20th, and Sisal Wednesday, 22d She did not correspond with the shore at Vera

Negrete's forces were becoming more formidable and were feared by the authorities. All the malcontents were rallying to his standard.

issued to all magistrates prohibiting any further arbitrary arrests; and all magistrates who infringe any of the provisions of the constitution were to be prosecuted.

The news of General Jimenes' submission was of-

ficial. His troops were to pass to the command of General Arce. General Velez had been ordered to march against

The stage coach between Tulancingo and the capital had been robbed of the mails.

A conflagration had destroyed part of Telolotlan. Eleven blacks were burned alive. General Alatorre contemplates opening an Indian

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Exiling Foreigners—The Sinaloa War—Vera Cruz Commerce Paralyzed—The Ortega Party Gain Ground. HAVANA, April 25, 1868.

Late dates from Mexico have been received. A great many foreigners were arrested during the past month, but only five were expelled from the country. None of them were Frenchmen.

Negrete, with about five hundred men, was openly

in arms against the government. The war in

in arms against the government. The war in Sinaloa was progressing. The revolutionists had three
thousand men, and the government troops under
General Corons were five thousand strong.
The commerce of Vera Cruz and the other towns
was completely paralyzed. The worms had destroyed the cotton crop.
Ortega's party was making strong exertions, and
was allied with the chiefs Negrete, Leon, Galvez,
Vicario, Zertuche and others. Stages leaving the
capital were almost regularly robbed.
The war of races was continuing in Balize. The
English were gaining ground.

The Submission of Jiminez Confirmed-New Pronunciamientos on the Pacific Const.

Mexican intelligence received here by the steamer Colorado confirms the reported submission of Gen-Colorado confirms the reported submission of General Jiminez to the supreme government of the State of Guerrero. General Aere accepted the submission in behalf of the general government. General Jiminez has disbanded his troops. Affairs are quiet at Guerrero and there is now no opposition to the will of Alvarez.

Advices from Guadalajara state that the commander of the forces had been ordered to join Corona at Sinalos, but that he had refused to obey.

Reniera and Velasco had collected a force of about thirteen hundred and were levying contributions on the inhabitants of the State of Bajlo, which compels the general government to hold back its troops for a new campaigu.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Explosion of a New Fulminator in Montreal-One Man Killed and Five Wounded MONTREAL, ADril 25, 1868.

Dr. Errhardt or Edenhardt, of Boston, was blown up by the explosion of a new fulminator of his own discovery, in Montreal yesterday, while mixing

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

The D'Arcy McGee Murder-Whalen Reported to Have Confessed the Murder.

OTTOWA, April 25, 1868. Two detectives swore to having overheard a conhe shot D'Arcy McGee, and that he would either be hanged, or go to the Penitentiary for life for it. He was prepared for either, and seemed to take pride in the idea, that his name would be handed down to posterity as a great man. Doyle was placed in a cell adjoining Whalen as a strata-em to lead him into conversation, the detectives taking up a postetion near at hand to listen. The evidence bears hard against Doyle as an accomplice.

The House of Commons last night passed a bill providing for the support of the widow and family of the late D'Arcy McGee.

MISSISSIPPI.

Decoration of Graves of Confederate Dead-JACKSON, April 25, 1868.

the graves of the dead of the "Lost Cause." The monument to the memory of Colonel Robert Smith. of the Tenth Mississippi regiment, was erected. The Conservative Executive Committee have issued the call for the assembling of the Convention on the 12th of May next.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted an ordinance for the protection of national-cemeteries in this State.

MICHIGAN.

Further Particulars of the Boiler Explosion at Mainstee, Mich.
MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1868.

By the boiler explosion in Green Brothers' stea By the boiler explosion in Green Brothers' steam saw mill, at Mainstee, Mich., on the 22d inst., nine persons were killed and six badly wounded. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—Killed—Julius Leska, mill hand; Samuel Allen, scaler; Samuel Eaton, fireman; Thomas Bland, engineer on the tug Ida, who was on a visit to Charles Kuntz, sawyer; Theodore Watley, sawyer; Charles Fink, sawyer; Theodore Watley, sawyer, and the little son of Peter Nichowen, who was killed on the street. Wounded—W. H. Benney, engineer; Frank Goss, son of the foreman in the mill; Fred. Brunswick, severely scalded; Joseph Pette, severely scalded; Henry Oleman, severely scalded, and Ras Johnson, severely scalded.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, April 25—2 P. M.—Consols close at 93% a 93% for both money and account. American securities close at the following rates:—United States five-twenties quiet at 70% a 70%; Erie Raliway shares, 46%; Illinois Centrals,

rates:—United States five-twenties quiet at 70% a 70%; Eric Railway shares, 46%; Illinois Centrals, 93%.

Frankfort Bourer.—Frankfort, April 25.—United States five-twenty bonds close 75% a 75% for the old issue.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, April 25.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes 69 francs 25 centimes. The weekly returns of the Bank of France published to-day show that gold is again flowing to the bank. The amount in vault this week is greater by nearly 9,000,000 of francs than last week.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., April 26.—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed firm and active, and the sales have exceeded the estimate made this morning by several thousand bales, and foot up 23,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:—Middling uplands, to arrive, 13%d.; middling Orieans, 13d. a 13%d.; middling uplands, on the spot, 12½d. a 12¾d.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 25.—Cotton closed quiet at 152. per cwt. for tree ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 26—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet, and steady. Corn, 38s. 6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 18s. 2d. per cwt. for Californis white, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western. Harley, 5s. 1d. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 25—5 P. M.—The market closed dull. Beef has declined to 120s. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Lard is firm at 65s. 3d. per cwt. for American. Cheese, 54s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 4ss. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PROVUES MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 25—5 P. M.—The market closed dull. Rosin, 7s. per cwt. for comberland cut.

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EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 24.—The royal mail steam-ship Australasian, Captain McMicken, of the Cunard line, which left New York on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at about noon to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, April 25.—The steamship B ritannia, Captain Laird, of the Anchor line, which left New York on the 11th inst., arrived in the Clyde late last evening, on the way to this port.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

RALEIGH, April 25, 1868. ceived by mail to-day render the ratification of the constitution quite certain. The radicals claim its

The Result in Georgia Still Doubtful-Negro

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 25, 1868. The county vote is 1,520, 190 of which are challenged, nearly all of the straight radical ticket. The city vote is still being counted and will continue till twelve o'clock to-night. It will probably be Monday evening before the counting is through. Gor don is said to be ahead so far. Fitch is about 200 ahead of the city ticket. Baker county-Gordon, 490 majority. Ware county-Gordon, 100 majority; Fitch, 200 majority. For the constitution, 300. Pierce county—For Bullock, 124

The election returns are conflicting. The dem crats claim Gordon's election by a small majorit but admit the ratification of the constitution. Ti republicans claim Bullock's election by 20,000 m

prepulicans claim Bullock's election by 20,000 majority.

The following is the official vote:—Pike county gives 268 majority for Gordon and 261 majority against the constitution; Dayton gives Gordon 349, Bullock 328, the constitution 448, against the constitution 233; Fayette gives 74 majority for Gordon and 9 majority for the constitution. Henry gives 76 majority for Gordon and 68 majority against the constitution. Schley gives Bullock 389, Gordon 374; for the constitution 390; against the constitution, Scherrill gives Gordon 392, Bullock 637, for the constitution, 311; against the constitution, 868. Quitman gives Gordon 359, Bullock 6; for the constitution, 17; against the constitution, 368; Crawford gives Gordon 538, Bullock 514; for the constitution, 511; against, 538. Clay gives Gordon 438, Bullock 319; for the constitution, 319; against, 434. North gives Gordon 248, Bullock 84; for the constitution, 89; against, 225. Baldwin gives Gordon 713, Bullock 96; for the constitution, 99; against, 723. a negro Representative and Senator were elected. Marion, official, gives 351 majority against the constitution, 428 majority for Gordon, and Tift, for Congress, 415 majority; a democratic Representative is elected. Taylor gives 33 majority against the constitution, and 39 majority for Gordon. Pierce gives for the constitution 219, against 69; Gordon 96, Bullock 199, Flich, for Congress, 90, and Clift 188. Muscogee gives 590 majority for the constitution and 520 majority for Bullock. In Bibb county the count will not be complete until Monday. The prospect is that the yote will be very close. Washington, unofficial, entire democratic teket elected by 160 to 200 majority. Sumter, unofficial, small majority for Gordon and both democratic teyes elected. Dougherty, official, majority for constitution, 502; for Bullock, 516; county officers all radicais. Chatahoochee, official, moders all radicais. Chatahoochee, official, wote on the constitution, 394 for and 512 against; Gordon, 557; Bullock, 277. Stewart—The report is th

A heavy snow storm prevailed in Boston and vicinity yesterday afternoon.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that the Grand Jury drawn under General Hancock's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal.
Orders have been issued to discharge the jury. The Supreme Court has also rendered a decision in the appealed from the District Court. The decision of the lower court was reversed and the indictment

Captain Phillips, Registration Commissioner and nan named Baret at Gallatin on Friday, inflicting a fatal wound. Baret was intoxicated.

Jacob Hanscom, keeper of the Cambridge city (Mass.) Almshouse, has died from the effects of an assault committed upon him by one of the inmates, harmed Connelly. The latter is under arrest and will be tried for manslaughter.

be tried for mansiangner.

General Hallock has ordered two companies of troops against the hostile Indians who massacred the Pierson family a few days ago in Long Valley, Nevada. The entire white population of the neighborhood are in arms and in pursuit of the savages.

The United States steamer Sunance arrived on Friday at San Francisco front the ports on the Mexican Pacific coast. The United States steamer Monongo saited for Honoluid, Sandwich Islands, on the same day, to relieve the Lackawanna.

The first sailing vessel from Chicago, the bark Board of Trade, arrived at Buffalo yesterday and got aground just outside of the harbor.

John Hind, an employé in Washburn & Moore's wire works, Worcester, Mass., got caught in the bevelled goar yesterday afternoon, and his body was cut entirely in twain.

cut entirely in twain.

A fire occurred in Warren, Mass., early yesterday morning, which destroyed the Fairbanks block, occupled by S. & J. Witherbee, dealers in hardware and clothing; J. Walker, provision market; Lincoln & Co., insurance office; Misses Keyes, millinery. The cause of the fire is unknown. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000; insured for about \$25,000.

mated at \$35,000; insured for about \$25,000.

Two brick buildings on Lake street, in Owego, N.
Y., and two frame buildings adjoining on the north
were destroyed by fire on Friday night. They were
occupied by King & Chitrey's book store, Young Men's
Christian Association, L. N. Chamberlin, boots and
shoes; Stone, Spencer & Co., boots and shoes;
E. Harden, boots and shoes; A. L. Smith, hats
and caps; Ogden & Barton, tobacconists; W. D. Ireland, boots and shoes; G. W. Patrick, dwelling; L. M.
Wicks, dwelling; A. Weigel, clothing. Total loss,
\$60,000; insured for \$40,000.

The weavers in the mills at Suncook, N. H., have struck for ten per cent advance in their wages. The demand has not been acceded to and the mills will probably stop for a few days until new help can be obtained.

obtained.

An interesting trial for murder was concluded last week in Sussex county, Del. Jesse Draper, a deaf and dumb negro, was charged with the murder of N. H. Dickerson in November last. The facts were not denied, but a piea of self-defence and non-accountability by reason of deficient mental capacity was made. His own counsel could not make him understand, and he did not comprehend the proceedings during the trial. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

THE WINCHELL RASCALITY.

THE WINCHELL RASCALITY.

[From the Springfield Republican, April 25.]

Mr. Winchell's disappearance and his supposed defalcation were yesterday the talk of the town, Most of the people whom he has victimized obtained their first information of the fact from the Republican, and a good many who are losers keep quiet about it, so that the full extent of his depredations on private purses is not known. Facts aiready at hand, however, show that the total must far exceed \$20,000. No person whom we have heard of its a heavier loser than Mr. Winchell's wife, who is, by the way, a most estimable lady, and in no way to blame for the family differences to which we aliuded yesterday. Mrs. Winchell is a cousin of Vice President Hamilin. Since her marriage she has been obliged to pay her own bills for clothing, &c., Mr. Winchell refusing to do it. She had a property of \$10,000, about half of which, all he could fay hands on, Mr. Winchell has now made way with. In addition to the losers of bonds mentioned yesterday are a young man in this city who is \$2,500 "out"; J. C. Putnam and George A. Griffin, both of this city, the former having \$2,400 and the latter \$500 disposed of; and a Chicopee man who loses \$2,500. It is believed that Mr. Winchell is still in the country, but so far as is known no measures have been taken to punish him for the crime which he is believed to have committed.

A slender but evidently sincere gathering of mourn-ers attended the obsequies of Henry J. Harstene, formerly of the United States Navy, which took place yesterday in Newark, N. J. The remains, encased in a metallic casket, were removed from the residence of Elihu Day to Trinity ohurch, where the beantiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was recited by Rev. Dr. M. Meier Smith, the rector. At its conclusion the anthem "I heard a voice from Heaven," was effectively rendered by the choir. Over the remains was thrown a beautiful United States flag, worked in silk and gold, and on this were lead the magnificent jewel-filled sword presented to the deceased by Queen Victoria for his action connected with the British war vessel Resolute, and a neatly arranged floral anchor. At the close of the service the funeral cortège proceeded to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and there the remains were committed to mother earth, Among those present were Major General Halstead, Hon. John E. Ward, ex-Minister to China; Henry Grinnell, of New York; Dr. F. N. Oits, formerly of the United States Navy; William H. Aspinwail, of New York; Joseph P. Bradley, Courtlandt Parker and a number of other distinguished gentlemen.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1868. The Nomination of General Schoffeld

Secretary of War.

A Washington despatch to the Evening Telegran previous knowledge of the President's intention to end in his name as Secretary of War, and his friends here say he will not accept the appointment. It is also stated that there was no mention made of the matter in the Cabinet and that the President acted in the matter on his own responsibility.

The language said to have been used by the Presi-

dent in the message to the Senate nominating John M. Schofleid to be Secretary of War has created a good deal of gossip here to-day. The nomination itself took everybody by surprise, as nothing that could give the slightest intimation of the President's intentions in this respect has hitherto transpired. The consultations between the President and General Schofield occurred at times when it was most unlikely that the meetings could become known to the public, and it having been understood that General Schofield's visit to Washington was intended to be for but a few hours, and that his business was with General Grant in reference to certain charges preferred against him by ex-Governor Pierpont, all contributed to prevent suspicion of another move-ment being in operation at the White House to shake

Several newspapers publish what purports to be a copy of the President's nomination of Schofield, in which the President is made to say that John M. Schofield was nominated for the office of Secretary for the Department of War, vice Edwin M. Stanton to be removed. As this version of the message would signify that the President recognizes Stanton as still Secretary of War and totally ignores ad interim Secretary of war and totally ignores at street.

Thomas, its publication has caused something of a sensation. This statement, however, was not denied at the White House yesterday morning, and it was there asserted on the best authority that the mesage read "vice Edwin M. Stanton, removed."

It is said to-day by those who have excellent oppor-tunities to be well informed that this nomination of Schofield is the result of an arrangement made by General Grant, for the purpose of reaching a harmonious solution of the War Department imbroglio; and that it meets the approbation of Mr. Stanton, who, it is said, is willing to resign his position if General Schofield is confirmed by the Senate. Whether there be any truth in this rumor or not it is comfirmed to some extent by the sudden disappearrnce of all fears going on to get possession of the War Department; for within the past two or three days that eminently patriotic and self-sacrificing individual been in the habit of leaving the Department in charge of the guard and going home to sleep in his bed and take his meals in peace and comfort at his family table. Taking everything into consideration, there is a strong probability that the long vexed question of who is Secretary of War is in a fair way peaceably and definitely settled, whatever may be

Iuspection of the Garrison at Washington. Emory yesterday afternoon made a thorough inspection of all the troops comprising the garrison of Washington, and after the inspection called upon Mr. Stanton at the War Department. Treasury Circular Regarding the Reserve

The following circular in regard to the reserve that national banks are required by law to keep on hand to secure circulation has just been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency:-

Comptroller of the Currency:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OPFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON APRIL 25, 1868.

Numerous inquiries having been received at this office as to what may constitute the lawful money reserve required by sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the National Currency act, and it appearing that there is some misunderstanding on the subject, the following circular is published for the information and guidance of the national banks:—

RESERVE OF BANKS LOCATED IN THE CITIES NAMED IN THE ACT.

and guidance of the national banks:—

RESERVE OF BANKS LOCATED IN THE CITIES NAMED
IN THE ACT.

I. National banks located in the cities named in section 31 of the National Currency act (approved June 3, 1864,) are required by law to keep as a reserve 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of their deposits and outstanding circulation, national and State, two-fifths of which 25 per cent must consist of lawful money of the United States—that is, two-fifths of 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of plain legal tender notes or specie, and two-fifths of 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of deposits may consist of compound interest notes or plain legal tender notes and specie, as the banks may prefer. The whole of this two-fifths of 25 per cent must be kept on hand in the vaults of the banks. The remaining three-fifths of 25 per cent must be kept on hand in the vaults of the banks. The remaining three-fifths of 25 per cent must be kept on hand in the value of the bank in the per cent can be approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the difference between this one-half and the two-fifths in the vaults of the bank (that is, one-tenth of the whole reserve) may consist of three per cent certificates, or the whole of the three-filliss of 25 per cent may consist of three per cent certificates, or the whole of the three-filliss of legal tender notes and specie.

are not a legal tender for redemption of circulating notes.

RESERVE OF BANKS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE CITIES NAMED IN THE ACT.

II. National banks located in places other than the cities named in section 31 of the National Currency act (approved June 3, 1884) are required to keep a reserve of fifteen per cent of the aggregate amount of their deposits and outstanding circulation, national and State.

Two-fifths of this fifteen per cent must consist of lawful money of the United States and must be kept on hand in the vaults of the bank; that is, two-fifths of fifteen per cent of the outstanding circulation must consist of plain legal tender notes and specie on hand, compound interest notes, by the terms of the law under which they are issued (act approved June 30, 1864) not being a legal tender for the payment or redemption of any notes issued by any banking association intended or calculated to circulate as money.

The remainder of the reserve required to be kept on hand (two-fifths of fifteen per cent of the aggregate amount of deposits) may consist of compound interest notes, or plain legal tenders and specie, or both, as the banks may prefer; but no part of the reserve required to be kept on hand can consist of three per cent certificates, because the law authorizing their issue and use as reserve (act approved March 2, 1867) requires that two-fifths of the reserve of all national banks shall consist of lawful money for redemption purposes.

The remaining three-diffus of the reserve may consist of balances due from a national banks in association, approved as a redeeming agent, in any of the cities named in section 31 of the act, of plain legal tender notes and specie, or any combination of them, or of the three per cent certificates, and for deposits only, all or any lpart of the three-fifths may consist of compound interest notes, because, as explained above, they cannot be used for the redemption of circulating notes.

III. It is hoped that the above will be carefully considered and fully understood by thos

disposal of United States bonds and securities, &c.,

disposal of United States bonds and securities, &c., says among other things:—
It will be seen by Mr. Pessenden's letter of January 28, 1865, that having failed in negotiating the seven-thirty notes as rapidly as the necessity of the department required, through the instrumentality of depository banks and other general agencies, he deemed it necessary to avail himself of the services of Jay Cooke to popularize the loan, and to this end to increase the commission from one-half per cent, which had been allowed to the banks and general agencies, to three-spariers of one per

sales of seven-thirty notes that the commissions paid to some subscribers were higher than those paid to others. The explanation of this fact is that in order to induce large subscriptions one-half of one per cent was allowed by the department as well as by Mr. Cooke to those subscribing for \$1,00,000 and upwards, and from one-eighth to three-eighths of one per cent to those making smaller subscriptions. It is not too much to say that the popularizing and successful negotiation of the loan, as well as that of the five-twenty loan, saved the government many millions of dollars. Since Mr. Jay Cooke's agency for the sale of government securities terminated the sales, when not made by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, or by brokers employed by him in special cases, have been conducted through the agency of the Frst National Bank of Washington. The sales of gold have been made through the agencies selected by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and under his direction Messrs. P. M. Meyers & Co. have for nearly three years past been the principal agents, but other persons or firms have been occasionally employed.

The Weekly Currency Statement. The amount of fractional currency issued during the week was \$407 000.

The amount shipped during the week was as fol-

the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks at this date:-For circulating notes.....\$341,913,400 For public deposits......38,277,950

Total.....\$644,088

From this is to be deducted the following 522,204 299,797,600

539.400 Preparations for the Chicago Presidential

Convention. Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, chairman of the national Republican Executive Committee, is in this city making preparations for the forthcoming Convention at Chicago on the 20th of next month. Nothing, however, has as yet been definitely determined upon. The principal feature of these preparations is to have some understanding with the railroad companies in relation to the transportation of delegates, representatives of the press and public bodies expected to be in attendance. The Frigate Sabine and the Connecticut

Election.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a reply to a resolution of the House, says:-"Had the Department ordered the Sabine to leave New London a day or two preceding the election when no special necessity required it, injustice might have been done to some of the men and the department been subject to censure, for there are some men on deprived of their vote or put to considerable expense to return if the vessel had left before the 6th instant. has passed between the Navy Department and Hon. Frederick L. Allen and Hon. James Dixon, the demperson or persons, in regard to this subject. The Secretary also presents the economical view of the question, and concludes by saying that the Sabine has not yet been ordered out of commission as repre-sented in the preamble to the resolution, although she soon will be, and the men and apprentices be

House of Representatives. Several executive communications were presented by the Speaker. The members then attended the impeachment trial. No other business was done.

from the Pacific coast in obedience to a subpœna as

Infantry, has been ordered by General Grant to re-port to Major General W. S. Hancock for duty on General Sherman's Testimony in the Impeachment Trial.

[Washington correspondence (April 19) of the Chicago Times, democratic.] The pressure (of radical Governors, &c..) has had its effect, and several Senators have been compelled to yield thereto. On Friday night a sort of caucus its effect, and several Senators have been compelled to yield thereto. On Friday night a sort of caucus was held, and it was resolved that the majority should "take the bit in its mouth" and exclude any further evidence relied on by the defence to show the intent of the President. As many of the radical Senators as could be got to stuitlify themselves by voting directly opposite to the way in which they had voted from the commencement were to so vote, and those who still desire to keep up a show of appearing to be in favor of the admission of testimony were to be allowed to "dodge." Among the "dodgers" yesterday you will find Morton, Sumner and Conkling. The two latter sat in their seats, but did not vote every time. In fact, Sumner dodged every vote. The former staid away. Now. Morton was the Senator who very forcibly protested against the exclusion of General Sherman's testimony. He declared to his brother radicals that the republicans of his State would not dare go to the people if that testimony was excluded, and it was partly owing to his earnest protestations that General Sherman's testimony was admitted the next day, by the reversal by the Senate of its former decision. But the other radical Senators responded that if the testimony were admitted the case against the President had nothing to stand upon. And so the Senators found themselves placed in a dilemma. If they excluded Sherman's testimony whe people would rise up against them. If they admitted it the President ought in justice to be acquitted. So they compromised the difficulty by agreeing to let in as little of it as possible. But even this little that was admitted aliarmed the radicals in various parts of the country. Hence the visit of leading men here to urge on the Senator scase.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of George W. Cole for the Murder of L. Harris Hiscock at Albany-Continuation of the Testimony for the Defence.

ALBANY, April 25, 1888. The court met at ten o'clock and resumed the examination of witnesses for the defence.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wyman, of Syracuse, testifled that

she and her mother boarded at the Jarvis House last June; knew General Cole by sight; knew Mrs. Cole very slightly; they came to board at the Jarvis House on the 1st of May, 1867; their room was on the same floor as mine; did not see him on the Sunday before the nomicide; saw him on Monday at dinner; he came to the table with one or both of his daughters; his wife was not with him; he did not eat any dinner; his singular appearance attracted my attention; his manner was agitated; his face was red; his eyes were blurred, and I noticed exceeding carelessness manner was agliated; his face was red; his eyes were blurred, and I noticed exceeding carelessness in his dress; to give a general idea I supposed he had been drinking; that he was under the influence of liquor; when he took his seat he folded his arms and leaned upon the table; he appeared indifferent to everything around him; his daughter spoke to him to call his attention to the condition of his hair, which was much out of order; he remained at table ten or fifteen minutes; he left the table and went out of the dining room alone; had not heard of the trouble in his family at that time; his walk in coming in and going out was firm, without staggering; his expression of countenance was horrid.

On cross-examination witness said she had first met. General Cole at a bazzaar for the benefit of the Prosbyterian church, at which the General appeared in Indian costume; this was in February, 1857. Witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but her evidence remained unshaken.

Mrs. Harriet Lee, mother of the last witness, testified that her daughter called her attention to the appearance of General Cole at dinner on the day mentioned. She corroborated the evidence of her daughter in every particular, no new facts being elicited.

Rowland M. Hall, of New York, testified that he was a captain in the Third New York cavality, and knew General Cole; met the General at the close of May, 1867, hear French's hotel; noticed something strange and wild in his face, different from what he had ever seen before—an unsettled, pre-occupied, dark look; nothing was said to cause such an appearance; it struck witness very foreibly at the time; was within a week before the homicide.

Lieutenant James O. Hutchinson, U. S. N. being

the cars writing apparently in a diary; did not know it was Cole at the time; spoke to him, but found it difficult to attract his attention; he frequently pressed his hand to his head, and in answer to my question as to what was the matter he said his head felt very strangely, and that he did not expect to live long; he frequently stood up in the car with his hand pressed to his head; he left his seat before reaching Poughkeepsie, and went out on the platform and remained fifteen or twenty minutes; think he was bareheaded; after the train left Poughkeepsie saw General Cole leave his seat and go out on the platform again; this time I followed him and found him standing on the platform bareheaded; he remained there about half an hoer; observed the expression of his countenance to be very sad.

This witness was subjected to a severe and searching cross-examination, but without effect.

Dr. Amos B. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y., sworn—Had known General Cole from childhood; had studied in witness' office and at the Geneva Medical College; knew Miss Mary Barto; would class Cole as of a nervous sanguine temperament, ardent, impulsive and acting with great quickness, with a kindly disposition towards others; knows the family of General Cole; knows of one instance of insanity in the family, his sister, Miss Martha Cole; attended her professionally during the time General Cole was in my office, about 1850.

On cross-examination the witness said that the insanity of Coles' sister was what playsichans would.

about 1850.

On cross-examination the witness said that the insanity of Coles' sister was what physicians would call hypochondria; her case was a determined and fixed impression on her mind that she was possessed of an incurable and fatal disease which no assurances or statements could remove; she was suffering from nervous prostration; visited her twice; saw her afterwards, but can't state when or where or whether she respected or no.

afterwards, but can't state when or where or whether she recovered or not.

Edmund P. Cole, a nephew of the prisoner, sworn—I saw General Cole on the Monday afternoon previous to the homicide at his room in the Jarvis House; Mrs. Cole, the two childten and Mrs. Cuyler were present; the General said he did not feel very well; he shook me by the hand very nervously; looked sad, his eyes wild, had a wild expression and a nervous twitching of the muscles; he said he was going away next day and going to take Mary, his wife, with him to Brooklyn; he sat on a chair with his hands behind his head, apparently looking steadily at one spot on the floor, and answered in a nervous, twitching manner; he then jumped up, made some remarks about his head and went into another room.

made some remarks about his head and went into another room.

Dr. J. Marcus Rice, of Worcester, Mass., sworn—Was surgeon; witness detailed the injuries received by General Cole, and minutely stated the General's mental and physical condition from the time he received his injuries until the day of the homicide.

Mr. Brady, one of the counsel for prisoner, asked the witness what he would say as to the condition of his mind, whether sound or unsound.

Witness replied that he would say he was of unsound mind, tending to insanity of the kind called melancholia; if the injuries were not healed or cured the tendency to melancholis would increase, and a person so affected, on being suddenly excited, would become subject to what is called "an insane impulse;" a person afflicted with melancholia is generally indifferent as to whether he lives or dies; an insane impulse is more likely to occur where insanity is a head three diverses.

pulse;" a person afflicted with metanenoin is generally indifferent as to whether he lives or dies; an insane impulse is more likely to occur where insanily has been hereditary.

The court then took a recess till half-past three

has been hereditary.

The court then took a recess till half-past three o'clock.

On the reassembling of the court Dr. Rice was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Tremain, but nothing new was elicited.

William A. Hammond, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—Have been a physician since 1849; graduated at University of New York; entered the army in 1849, remained until 1860, when I resigned to accept the professorhip of phsycology and anatomy at the Maryland University; was Surgeon General of the United States army; have been professor of diseases of the mind at Bellevue Hospital, New York; have given attention to diseases of the mind and nervous system for ten or twelve years, and entirely so for four years past; have examined ten thousand to fifteen thousand in Europe and the United States; I mean I have inspected that number, giving more or less attention to the case; heard your (Mr. Brady's) question to Dr. Rice; remembered perfectly; think from the facts stated he was of unsound mind; I characterize it as melancholia; I think the most decided of all the falters in his case was his (prisoner's) change of character; regard that of itself as a very suspicious circumstance in any man's career; also the fact of the symptoms coming on after his injury, which I think involved both his brain and spinal chord (witness explained the consection between his spinal chord, brain and nervous system), and other complaints would tend to aggregate his mental disorder; the condition of melancholica; it is difficult to define the boundary line. The witness described various causes of melancholica. In my view of General Coles' condition the announcement of an injury to his honor, love or happiness would certainly tend to aggravate his condition.

piness would certainly tend to aggravate his condition.

Q. In the condition in which he was as here stated, and in the light of this homicide, what is your opinion as to General Cole's mental condition when this act was done? A. I can only say that on the sudden reception of intelligence calculated to create great emotion his condition would be aggravated; I should not think General Cole in a sane state of mind, if all the facts as stated are true; ninety-nine out of a hundred would have their mental condition aggravated; a man of surong sensibilities would be more affected than might be a person who would care nothing about such things; detusion is, perhaps the most important test of insanity, but not an infallible one; never saw an instance in which the insane impulse went as far as the taking of life. General Rosseau arrived here this morning direct

in which the insane impulse went as far as the taking of life.

Q. Can insanity suddenly arise from wounded pride, revenge or jealousy?

Objection was Plate and sustained.

Witness nere described causes and symptoms of moral insanity. Insanity is very often hereditary. It is stronger generally in the first generation than in subsequent ones. Witness described the nature and symptoms of melancholia. I would not call the homicide on insane impulse but temporary insanity. If General Cole had only the insane impulse by would have been as likely to kill the bartender as Mr. Hiscock. Melancholia does lead to acta of violence or murdef. Dr. Ray Juke and Bucknet, Echeral, Pinal, Gresingle and numerous other books are my authorities. Dypsomania is an insane desire for strong drink in both sexes. It is mentioned, it think, in nearly all the books mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tremaine—Beck's, Dean's, Chitty's and Guy's "Medical Jurispradence" are Chitty's and Guy's "Medical Jurispradence" are

Cross-examined by Mr. Tremaine—Beck's, Dean's, Chitty's and Guy's "Modical Jurispradence" are standard medical works; I was removed in sammer of 1864 by order of Secretary Stanton; he preferred charges to the President and appointed the court on my own application. I was in Europe eighteen months studying the hospital systems; I was a witness in the Jerry O'Brien case: I was applied to come here night before last; Dr. Brathey came to see me and read me certain questions he wished me to answer; I don't know the prisoner. The witness was here examined at great length on the causes and symptoms of insanity, melancholia, moral insanity and insane impulse. Re-direct by Mr. Brady—In the opinion I gave today I was aided by my reading and hearing this case; the symptoms showed that the disease of the spinal chord was not of a very severe character. Adjourned till Monday at ten A. M.

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